

The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 15.

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Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES.
 President, W. W. Gardner; Secretary, George G. Rowe; Charles H. Howell, Wm. R. Cochran, David J. Allen.

BANKS.

People's National Bank—President, G. W. W. McWhorter; Vice-Pres., D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank—President, Joseph Davis; Vice-Pres., John S. Crouch; Teller, F. Davis. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SERET SOCIETIES.

Middleton Council, No. 2, Jr. O. A. M. Meets every Monday night at McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets every Monday night at Union Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Elks Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Welcome Consistory Heptadaphia. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K of P Hall.

United Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W. Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

THE CHURCHES.

Bethesda, M. E. Church—Rev. E. W. Carson, Pastor. Services held every Sabbath morning at 10:30 a.m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., A. G. Cox Superintendent. Classes for children, young people, evening, 7:30 o'clock. Juniper Worth League, and Epworth Cadet Corps.

First United Methodist Church—Young People's Mission Circle, Monday nights at Parsonsage, W. H. Clegg, Director. Sunday School every Friday night of each month. Women's Home Missionary Society, first Thursday night of each month at Parsonsage. Sunday School every night of each month. Official Board meeting first Friday afternoon of each month at 2:30 o'clock.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. F. H. Moore, Pastor. Services held every Sabbath morning at 10:30 a.m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School will be held every Sabbath morning at 9:15 o'clock. Adult Bible Class at 7:30 p. m. Evening every Wednesday evening. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor meets every Wednesday, and the Ladies Aid every Wednesday, and the Senior Guild every Saturday at 2 p. m.; the Junior Auxiliary in Saturdays at 3 p. m. and the Young People's Sunday on the second Sunday of each month at 2:30 p. m.

Services at Armstrong's Chapel the first Sabbath of each month at 8 p. m.

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Mirrors for Mantels and Parlors.

Ebon and Oak Book Racks.

Rugs in all sizes of Smyrna and goat skin.

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The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
—AT—
Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

MCKENDREE DOWNHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., APRIL 28, 1900.

ANOTHER SCHEME

The Addicks people have organized a "literary bureau" which has been busy this week sending out "news" to the out-of-State papers. Here is a sample of the latest which has been furnished all the Philadelphia and other city papers which would use it. It is given by paragraphs with comments, viz.—

"Dover, Del., April 23.—The most prominent Union Republicans in the State are authority for the statement that President McKinley has offered, as a Republican to mediate between the Union and Regular Republicans, to the end that there may be a single ticket in Delaware."

Who are these "most prominent" partisans? Why not name them? It would be rather awkward to do, to answer inquiries of "friends" even.

No one who knows anything of the situation believes a word of the assertion here made. Immediately after the recent Union Republican convention adjourned Mr. Addicks and Mr. Allee went to Washington to see President McKinley, it is said, and they returned in a few days, announcing a recall by telegraph. The "recall" was a fake, of course, for effect.

That President McKinley would be glad to see Delaware Republicans united, as they should be, goes without question, but he has made no "offer" as mediator. That is not within the dignity of the Presidential office.

"He (President McKinley) has asked, it is said, for a personal interview with Colonel DuPont and Mr. Addicks, the rival leaders, the Unions having refused to go before Chairman Hanna with their grievances."

Is it reasonable to suppose that Mr. McKinley would be a party to aid Mr. Addicks in suborning the chairman of the National Committee? The "bureau" writers must do better next time.

"They (Union Republicans) have represented that the electoral vote, as well as two Administration Senators and the whole State will be lost if they are snubbed in Philadelphia as they have been heretofore, and this pleads more the President to offer his services."

If proof of the falsity of the statement were demanded it is contained in the above paragraph. The President has been coerced, indeed! No one believes it.

The conference is expected to take place during the next two weeks and should the President succeed as a mediator the Union men believe that the election of both Colonel DuPont and Addicks to the Senate will be assured.

It is not the assurance of the election of Col. duPont that they seek. It is the original game of "Addicks or nobody". How foolish are Republicans to trifl with this pretender!

The offer of the Union men is to pitch in and elect the whole ticket, with a fair representation upon it, and an equal representation in the Philadelphia Convention, provided that all the Republican Legislators shall go into a caucus and ballot for their choice; that the highest man voted for be selected for the long-term Senatorship, and the next highest man be chosen for the short term.

"Equal representation in the Philadelphia Convention!" Ah! That is necessary to life. To refuse recognition in Philadelphia is to kill Addicksism. It is losing in every county in Delaware. The Addicks papers are denying this fact, but it is apparent hence their desperate effort to force their way into the National Convention. "Pitch in!" That is a promise of boodle and bribery. Would President McKinley listen to that for a minute? Will true Delaware Republicans after what they have suffered at the hands of Addicks? Never.

This would almost certainly mean the election of both DuPont and Addicks, and there are said to be enough Republican friends of each to carry out the plan.

It has not been two weeks since the Addicks papers, foremost being the "Sun", were calling upon former Senator Anthony Higgins with piteous appeal to join Addicks' "Save the State," and accept a senatorship with Mr. Addicks, the "short-term", the Addicks people always giving away the least desirable. This has been their offer from first to last. No one thinks for a moment that Col. du

Pont will listen to the proposition and the TRANSCRIPT offers him due apology for the use of his name in this connection. To notice the matter such mention became necessary.

THE STATE AND COUNTY TICKETS.

The Republican National Convention has nothing to do with the formation of the local Republican tickets in this State. If the Union Republicans mean what they say, a desire for a fair division of that ticket, then it can be elected. It remains with the Union Republicans to join in a victory or to assume defeat as they have done in the past. Their efforts to force their way by a half open door, into the Philadelphia Convention, is desperation to them, to others it is ridiculous. It is a final effort for recognition of Addicks. A few weeks since a Kent County official of the Addicks party acknowledged to the writer that if Addicks does not succeed this time, the November election, they will form a Peoples Party, two years hence. And he believes it.

Strange, passing strange! The Morning News seems to have no knowledge of the scheme by which New Castle county has suffered the loss of thousands of dollars in costs and fees paid to mayors of New Castle and sheriffs of New Castle county on account of lodgers, real and otherwise, at the county jail, and no words of condemnation for the gross outrage. It does not even protest against attempts to perpetuate the astounding imposition.—Every Evening.

The Evening Journal in its initial numbers under the new management shows a vigor and directness in the discussion of home affairs that is full of promise. The Republican party of Delaware needs to have the nakedness of its enemies in all their hideous deformity fully shown up, and the Journal gives promise of excellent work along the right lines.

By the close vote of 33 to 32 the United States Senate on Tuesday stood by its former record and refused admission to Matthew S. Quay upon the appointment of Governor Stone. Senator Kenney was paired in favor of Quay, the same as a direct vote for him.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, APRIL 23, 1900.
The newest mare's nest discovered by the democrats was like all the rest, empty. The Bacon resolution, adopted by the Senate, asking for information as to extra compensation for army officers serving in Cuba, will be fully answered by Secretary Root at once.

It was based on the charge that army officers in Cuba were drawing two salaries, one from this government and one from the Cuban revenues, and were expending money extravagantly for expenses.

The charge was entirely false. No officer in Cuba has ever drawn two salaries. Away back when Secretary Alger was at the head of the War Department, under an opinion from the Attorney General, four officers—the Military Governor of Cuba, the Military Governor of Havana, the Collector of Havana, and the Treasurer of Cuba—were allotted allowances to meet expenses entailed upon them by reason of their filling those positions, aggregating about \$16,000 a year, and those allotments are still allowed, and except in the case of the Military Governor of Havana, a position that has been abolished, will be continued as long as we occupy and govern the island, and cannot be reasonably objected to.

Senator Platt, one of the last men in public life who would countenance anything approaching weakness in public money either in Cuba or at home, fully answered the charge of extra pay; he said Army Officers in Cuba, when he said on the floor of the Senate: "There has been no extravagance. I have been there. The public building or palace as it is called there was put in shape to live in. Nothing more was done." Mr. Platt spoke from personal observation, as he was in Cuba only a few weeks ago.

No reply has been received from the Sultan of Turkey to the demand made by Secretary Hay, last week, by direction of President McKinley, that he keep his promises to pay for American Missionaries properly destroyed in Turkey; but a favorable answer is expected.

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, has made the positive announcement that his bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal will be taken up by the House May 1, and voted on the following day. The announcement was the result of an understanding which made the reporting of a special rule unnecessary. The fact that 200 members of the House requested that the bill be considered, makes it certain that it will be passed by an overwhelming vote.

Senator Gallinger said of his resolution, asking the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the sums derived from the war revenue act, the receipts from each subject of taxation to be stated separately, which was

adopted by the Senate: "I don't suppose that it will lead to immediate legislation, but I am anxious to know exactly how much money has been received under the various stamp taxes. The information will not be as interesting as it might be, because the same character of stamps is used for various purposes, so that it is impossible to tell how many stamps are placed upon telegrams, how many upon express receipts, how many upon mortgages, etc. The best stamp is a distinct one, and the amount can be accurately told. It will also be possible to inform us how many proprietary stamps of especial design have been furnished."

The Treasury Department will be ready to relieve the army officers of the collection of customs in Porto Rico, on May 1, the date upon which Gov. Allen will be inaugurated, and the new law will take effect. The joint resolution, allowing military officers to retain the civil offices they held in Porto Rico, until their civilian successors are appointed and qualified, which has been adopted by Congress, is simply intended to give Gov. Allen time to make proper selections of Porto Rico's to fill the places. The resolution provides that all the appointments should be made before August 1, next. The Democratic attempt to prevent an adverse sentiment, by criticizing the preparation by the administration to take the inauguration of Gov. Allen, an impressive event, has failed flat. There are few Americans, even among Democrats, who do not recognize the historical importance of the inauguration of the first civil American (governor) of Porto Rico, as well as the necessity, viewed merely as a matter of policy, of making the event a memorable one to the Porto Ricans.

Secretary Root put a bug in the ears of those Representatives who have been clamoring for the establishment of new army posts in their localities, and yet opposing legislation for the reorganization and increase of the regular army, when he wrote, in answer to an inquiry of the House Committee on Military Affairs, as to the advisability of action on a number of bills before that Committee: "It is the view of this department that no new army posts, whatever, should be established, unless the permanent strength of the regular army is to be discontinued. We have not sufficient men properly to garrison the posts we already have."

THE PORTO RICAN BILL.

The following is a summary of the principal provisions of the Porto Rican act, which goes into effect May 1st:

The date of the passage of the act, the same custom duties are levied on all goods entering Porto Rico from foreign countries as are levied on the same goods entering the United States, save that coffee, which has free entry into the United States, is to pay a duty of 5 cents per pound on entering Porto Rico. Scientific, literary and artistic works and books and pamphlets printed in the English language may enter Porto Rico free of duty.

All merchandise coming into the United States from Porto Rico and coming into Porto Rico from the United States shall pay 15 per cent of the present Dingley tariff rates; articles of the class which pay an internal revenue tax in the United States must also pay a sum equal to this internal revenue duty, while articles from the United States going into Porto Rico must also be subjected to any internal revenue rates of taxation thereon collected on that class of articles.

One feature of the act, which therefore seems to have attracted little attention, is extremely important to the Porto Ricans, because it will permit them to import free of any duty nearly all of the necessities of life. Under the orders which the Secretary of War had issued, flour, bacon, codfish, fresh beef, pork, mutton, rice, bags of sugar, cooper's wares and wood cut for making cases for sugar and molasses, machinery and apparatus for making and refining sugar, or for other agricultural purposes, plows, hoes, hatchets, machetes and other agricultural implements not machinery, rough lumber and modern school furniture, crude petroleum, lime, asphalt, bluets, trees, plants and mosses in natural or fresh state, mineral, carbonated and salted waters, either natural or artificial, root-beer, ginger ale, and similar non-alcoholic beverages, and numerous other articles are admitted free of duty and will continue to be admitted under the act which says specifically of their filling those positions, aggregating about \$16,000 a year, and those allotments are still allowed, and except in the case of the Military Governor of Havana, a position that has been abolished, will be continued as long as we occupy and govern the island, and cannot be reasonably objected to. Senator Platt, one of the last men in public life who would countenance anything approaching weakness in public money either in Cuba or at home, fully answered the charge of extra pay; he said Army Officers in Cuba, when he said on the floor of the Senate: "There has been no extravagance. I have been there. The public building or palace as it is called there was put in shape to live in. Nothing more was done." Mr. Platt spoke from personal observation, as he was in Cuba only a few weeks ago.

The duties collected under the act are to be placed at the disposal of the President to be used for the government and benefit of Porto Rico until the government of Porto Rico shall be organized, when the monies collected are to be turned into the local treasury of Porto Rico. Goods imported from Porto Rico and under bond are to pay only the duty imposed by the act.

The capital is to be at San Juan. Persons who were Spanish subjects April 11, 1899, and who were not entitled to receive their allegiance to Spain, are held to be citizens of Porto Rico and entitled to the protection of the United States.

The laws and ordinances of Porto Rico now in force are to continue except as altered by the act, or by military orders, and which are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

The law forbidding the marriage of priests and ministers is repealed.

The vessels of Porto Rico are to be neutralized and admitted to the benefits of the benefits of the United States coasting laws. Quarantine stations are to be established. Porto Rico coins are to be rejected, the peso being rated at 60 cents in the exchange. Three months after the act takes effect, Porto Rico coins are not to be legal tender. Property usually under the control of the United States will continue, and other properties acquired from Spain will be administered by the Porto Rico government. The governor is to be appointed by the Pres-

ident and hold his office for four years, having the powers conferred on governors of territories of the United States, but is to make his report through the Secretary of State to the President.

An executive council appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, consists of a secretary, attorney-general, treasurer, auditor, commissioners of interior and education, and five other persons to hold office for five years. The council is the upper branch of the legislature, five of whom shall be natives of Porto Rico. The other branch shall be a house of delegates, to consist of thirty-five members, elected biennially by the qualified electors.

Provision is made for enacting legislation similar to that of other territories. The judicial power is vested in courts already established, the chief justice and associate justices and marshal to be appointed by the President, judges of the district courts and other officers by the governor of Porto Rico. There is also a United States district court.

No export duties are to be collected, but taxes and licenses may be levied.

On the regular election day in November and every two years thereafter Porto Rico may choose a commissioner to represent the island at Washington, salary \$5,000.

A commission of three members, one a native of Porto Rico, is to be named to revise and codify the law of Porto Rico.

The total receipts in the Island of Porto Rico from date of American occupation to February 28, 1900, amounting to the sum of \$2,592,217.49, divided as follows:

Customs Receipts \$2,027,774.03

Porto Rico Receipts 54,698.95

Internal Revenue Receipts 457,667.48

Miscellaneous Receipts 52,076.42

The disbursements during the same period amounted to the sum of \$2,173,253.51.

THE MAY CENTURY.

Among the timelier articles in The Century for May is an essay by Andrew Carnegie entitled "Popular Illusions About Trusts." The writer contends that the popular welfare is increased by trusts; also that such aggregations of productive capital are usually short-lived. "The only people who have reason to fear trusts," he says, "are those who trust them." An editorial in the same number entitled "The Real Danger of Trusts" while agreeing with Mr. Carnegie as to the material advantages of such combinations, sets forth wherein they are a menace to the independence of the individual and the state. The sense of humor that gave plausibility to Richard Whiting's story of social contracts, "No. 5 John Street," is conspicuous in his treatment of "Parisian Pastimes" this month. In the second and last of his profusely illustrated paper "The National Zoo" at Washington, Ernest Seton-Thompson, author of "The Biography of a Grizzly," dwells particularly on the opportunities such a reservation offers to wild animals to retain the habits of exercise, etc., on which their happiness and health depend. "A Word of Warning to Young Adolescents" is addressed especially to would-be-gentlemen or amateurs who have been dazed by the glare of the footlights and fancy the stage a royal road to wealth and fame. It is an authoritative word, for it is uttered by one of the most successful of actresses, Miss Clara Morris. "Significant Ignorance of the Bible" records entertainingly the results of certain attempts by the author, President Thwing of Western Reserve University, to determine what extent the Bible has ceased to be a book familiar to the average collegian of either sex. His conclusions are not reassuring to those who regard the Bible as the book of books. "The Literary Shrine" of which Prof. William Knight, the Wordsworthian, writes, with illustrations by Harry Fenn, is Dove Cottage, the home of Wordsworth and De Quincey. Under the modest title, "Leaves from a Notebook," Thomas Bailey Aldrich offers a few pages that show him alternately as poet and proper—or rather as poet and wit. Adventure is the motive in the concluding chapter of Benjamin Wood's "Hardships of a Reptile"; and something more than mere travel sketches can be found in "Our Friend the Sultan of Jolo," by Charles B. Herndon, "The All-American Route to the Klondike," by Edward Gillette, and "The Maharaja's Winter Carnival," by Arthur and R. D. MacKenzie. The two leading serials—Mr. Morris' "Oliver Cromwell" and Dr. Mitchell's "De North and His Friends"—retain their interest.

This month's issue of Everybody's Magazine contains a number of illustrations of scenes from the Orient, as well as some portraits of Rembrandt's "Rabbi with the White Turban"; "Art in Modern Bridges" by Montgomery Schuyler, with pictures of famous bridges, actual or proposed; Frederick Kappel's paper on Hendi Fantin-Latour, with examples of his lithographs on musical motives; and Castagnola's full-page and smaller plates illustrating "Parisian Pastimes."

THE MAY ST. NICHOLAS.

Governor Roosevelt's familiar face and figure form the frontispiece of St. Nicholas for May. The first article therein bearing his name is "What We Expect of the American Boy." In this essay the author distinguishes between moral and physical courage, and maintains that both forms are necessary to a complete and rounded character. Incidentally he praises Kipling's "Stalky & Co." in "Dumb-as-a-Log." Charles Lovell Benjamin describes a novelty in artistic amusements; and in "The Enchanted Bird" Tudor Jenkins tells a fairy-story of a bird that had the good sense to refuse to be turned into a man. "A Little American Girl at Court," by Louise Bradford Barnum, is a tale of a truant who was not lost, as her family feared, but was hobnobbing with a German king. The present Mikado of Japan, when a little boy, is one of the two characters in a short story entitled "Watches for Cakes." "A Poet's Kindness" is illustrated in an anecdote of John G. Whittier, and a letter from him, about Barbara Fritchie, is reproduced in facsimile. As usual St. Nicholas abounds in verses and pictures, and its full-page and smaller plates illustrating "Parisian Pastimes."

FINE NEW PATTERNS \$12.00 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 75c.

18x20 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 75c.

24x30 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 150c.

36x48 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 250c.

48x60 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 350c.

60x72 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 450c.

72x90 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 550c.

84x108 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 650c.

96x120 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 750c.

108x132 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 850c.

120x144 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 950c.

132x156 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 1050c.

144x168 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 1150c.

156x180 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 1250c.

168x192 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 1350c.

180x204 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 1450c.

192x216 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 1550c.

204x228 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 1650c.

216x240 INCHES; TWELVE STYLES 1750c.